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Poetry.

From the Lexington Gazette.
IF YOU'RE COMING WHY DON'T YOU COME ALONG?"

Twas in a field—by an old bald school,
Where the boys were romping wild,
I tested one, with a shining face,
And he was but a child;

And as he romped upon the green,
With mind and muscle strong,
Aho he'd try to the lugging boys;
"Why don't you come along?"

So said the boy, but when he spoke,
The man was in that boy;

And now his voice grew and thunderous,
Rings like a bell of joy;

For the world has taken up his cry,
And joined him in the song;

Now sung by the nations in their march:

"Why don't you come along?"

Come on! pause not! 'tis death to stop,
The tide is at its flood;

For men and things are on their march—

Halt never, if you would;

That ere in the hearts of men,

Their watch word, right or wrong;

And nations cry in every tongue;

"Why don't you come along?"

The engine and the telegraph—

Proclaimed it to the man—

The man takes up the cheering cry,

Which with the boy began;

Or word and plain—o'er sea and earth,

It rings in startling song;

To written on the firmament,

"Why don't you come along?"

But yesterday, it took six men

To make a pin: but now

That little boy has the work to do;

When done he'll scarce know how,

Thought follows action—then we pass

To think; no longer strong;

But still keep up the school boy's cry—

"Why don't you come along?"

Front I march! halt not! is now the word

For the regiments of man;

Say what you have to say at once—

Go! if it you can—

Birds sing it—the engines shriek it;

It rings the stars among—

All nature breathes the world's great cry;

"Why don't you come along?"

THE STRANGER ON THE SILL,

BY T. H. READ.

Neen broad fields of wheat and corn,

The lovely home where I was born;

Neen the peach-tree loans against the wall;

And the woodland wanderers over all;

Here is the shaded doorway still—

Hi a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

Here is the barn—
and, as of yore,

Neen smell the hay from the open door;

Hi the busy swallows strong;

Hi hear the pawee's mournful song;

Hi the stranger comes, O! painful proof—

Hi the shadows are piled to the heated roof.

Here is the orchard—the very tree;

Hi knew my childhood so well to please,

Hi I watched the shadowy moments run;

Hi all my life limited more of shade than sun;

Hi swing from the rough still sweeps the air;

Hi the stranger's children are swinging there.

Bubbles, the shady spring below,

With its bubly brook where the hazel grew;

Hi there I found the calmus root,

And watched the sunnous poise and shoot,

And heard the robin: love his wing—

Hi the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

Hi she daily crose the sill,

Hi she lightly, for I love it still;

Hi when you crossed the old barn eaves,

Hi think what countless harvests sheaves

Hi passed within that scented door;

Hi golden eyes that are no more.

Hi kindly with these orchard trees,

And when your children crowd your knees,

Hi sweetest fruits they shall imprint;

Hi old memories stirred their heart;

Hi thoughtful souls still leave the swing;

Hi in sweet reverie hold the spring.

STARRY MUSINGS.

Stars of the stellar night!

Hi trackless paths of light

Hi skies as we gaze—

Leavin' their gleaming maze—

Love's holiest dreams of fea,

And of eternity.

Cease then each lingering fear:

Hi which brings doubt's sorrowing tear!

Hi waves her crown of love

Hi in night's pure arch above—

Hi Peace builds her altar there,

Pointing her pathway where

Hi life's inner joys are given,

Hi old memories stirred their heart;

Hi thoughtful souls still leave the swing,

Hi in sweet reverie hold the spring.

TIME.

Hi Time! than gold more sacred; more a load

Hi lead to fools, and fools repaid wise,

Hi most momentous gains without access?

Hi years are squandered, wisdom debt unpaid

Hi wealth in days all due to that discharge.

(To be continued.)

Agriculture.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING.

Selected Cole.

THE KNIFE AND TOMAHAWK.

FALL PLOWING.—The advantages of fall plowing may be enumerated as follows:

1. In the autumn, the team having become used to work during the summer is more vigorous and better prepared for labor than in the spring, and other farm work is less pressing in its demands upon the time and attention than in that busting period. Let all the plowing be done which is possible in the fall, and still the spring work would give abundant employment to the farmer and his teams, in drawing manure, cross plowing, cultivating, harrowing, &c.

2. In the fall, low moist lands are generally in better condition for plowing than in spring time. We say generally, for this season low, moist lands are decidedly moist at present. Still, we cannot hope for any better state very early next year, and if plowed as they should be, wet lands will suffer very little from water through the winter.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, undergo, by the action of water and frost, a more thorough disintegration—clays are pulverized and crumbled, and heavy loams and hard pan lands are acted upon in like manner and with like benefit.

4. Heavy, coarse swards, full of rank weeds and grasses, can be better subdued by plowing in the fall—their roots are more apt to die out, and far less liable to sprout again than when plowed in the spring.

The turf is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for the use of the crops which may be sown or planted upon it.

5. Fall plowing disturbs the "winter arrangements" of numerous worms and insects, and must destroy a large number of these pests and also their eggs and larvae—This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the wire worm.

The principal objections to fall plowing are these—

1. The loss of that fresh friable condition readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure to stormy and changing weather. This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the wire worm.

2. The loss of vegetable matter and the gasses of the same, while in the state of decay, is another disadvantage. The latter is but a small loss if the work is done late in the fall, but often on hill sides, a large part of the soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early spring time. The soil is also consolidated by the same influences.

3. Fall plowing thus situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands.

The advantages and disadvantages of this practice may be appropriately followed by brief directions for performing the work.

1. Do it in the best manner.

2. Throw up lands in narrow beds and cut across furrows and drains sufficient to carry off at once all surface water. This obviates one great objection to fall plowing.

3. Plow deep and narrow furrows, such will best secure the action of the ameliorating influences of frost upon the soil. A rough broken surface is better than a smooth one.—*Rural N. Y.*

SET OUT TREES.—These are three words that could not be put in order to better purpose, nor in better time than just now.

Set out trees! Now is the time. Get out your fruit trees—all kinds of fruit trees.—

Set out your plants and vines. Let your house be surrounded by flowers, as by a band of angels. What a beautiful idea is that suggested by some enterlized poet, that the flowers are the language of heaven, through which they write truths of heaven on the earth.

Set out shade trees! Think how much a little labor bestowed to-day, in setting out trees for ornament on your farm, in five years, or in ten years—will be worth to you, or to your successors when you are gone. Will they not be your monuments, worthy of the best efforts of men? A tree is really the only proper monument of a man's labor. Have you not felt really grateful when you have looked upon the magnificent elms of the old towns of the Eastern States, or have repose under their shade, that there have been some people benevolent enough to plant a small tree for the good of coming generations? No man has surely done his duty until he has planted one tree to cast a pleasant shadow after him. Set out trees.

GRAPE VINES.—Are you planting out a grape-vine? Then dig the ground two feet deep, and at least a space of four feet in diameter; and also dig and mix in with the earth one bushel of well rotted barn-yard manure for each vine. Do not use fresh manure, and if you have not old then mix one quart of lime, and two quarts of ground or broken bones, with one gallon of chamber ley; scatter it over the ground beforehand, and dig it thoroughly. When you plant the vine, see to it, first, that the roots are not dry and dead; cut one; if it is black on the inside, it is dead; try another; if they are blackened and dead, cut them away. The roots of young grape vines will not bear much exposure, and often plants are set out when not a single root will grow, and thus the plant is not better than a cutting. Cut your vine after planting, so that only two buds are left to grow. If you have been careful to prepare the ground as above, have spread out the roots carefully in setting, have not tried to keep the ground hard once in two weeks, to keep the ground hard once in two weeks, all summer, your vine will be six feet high in October.

GRAPES.—Are you planting out a grape-vine? Then dig the ground two feet deep, and at least a space of four feet in diameter; and also dig and mix in with the earth one bushel of well rotted barn-yard manure for each vine. Do not use fresh manure, and if you have not old then mix one quart of lime, and two quarts of ground or broken bones, with one gallon of chamber ley; scatter it over the ground beforehand, and dig it thoroughly. When you plant the vine, see to it, first, that the roots are not dry and dead; cut one; if it is black on the inside, it is dead; try another; if they are blackened and dead, cut them away. The roots of young grape vines will not bear much exposure, and often plants are set out when not a single root will grow, and thus the plant is not better than a cutting. Cut your vine after planting, so that only two buds are left to grow. If you have been careful to prepare the ground as above, have spread out the roots carefully in setting, have not tried to keep the ground hard once in two weeks, to keep the ground hard once in two weeks, all summer, your vine will be six feet high in October.

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